WES GORDON BENKETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. CONCURS OF NAMED AND PULTON STO

OLINIA CORRESPONDENCE, carried in part O NOTICE .

BROADWAY THEATRE, Bootway-ORGER OFFICE

DOWNEY THEATER, Sowery-King John-Alathon DUSTON'S NEW THRATER, SOUGHER, OPPOSES &

WALLACE'S FREATHE, Spondings-Philomand Palace Ladina REENE'S TORAGAS, 604 Broadway-Mante

CHANGE OF STREET THEATRE, Gate Burgerys-The

BARNUWE AMERICAN MUREUM, Recidings—Alle DES -Curr at House & Pleasant Neighbor. Evening-DESTRUCE LORD BOY. 680. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRE, 44 Bedissay-

BUCKLEY S ARRENADERS, 555 Breadway-Crimments CHIMSE HALL IN BrowNey- HARRISTON'S DIGRAM

The Ownerd steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will on on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

ingitat, will be published at ten e'clock in the more

Single copies, in wrappers, stapence.

sharriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
Youn Hazard will be received at the following places:

n. & European Express Co., 51 King William et.
Do. 60. S Plane de la Sourse.
Do. do. John Hunter, 12 Exchange etroet, Sast.

The contents of the European edition of the Henard will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous work, and up to the of publication.

The steamship Illinois arrived at this port yester day with news from Celifornia, Oregon, the Sand wich Islands, Central America, New Granada, Australie, Chile, Perc, Demarara and Jamaica. The

The Himois brought \$1,671,569 in treasure, which is about the average semi-monthly shipment, and makes the total amount of gold received from California at this port during the year, upwards of forty million dollars. The amount received last year was a little more than forty-one and a half millions. The accoun's from the mines continued favorable and as considerable rain had fallen during the fort night previous to the departure of the steamer, the prospects of the miners were as anspicious as at any previous period. The agricultural interests were also greatly benefitted by the copious showers that bud fallen. Colonel Henley had been having a talk with the Yuba tribe of Indians, reservation. News had reached San Francisco o the result of the Presidential election. It created great excitement, and the democrats gave vent to their enthusiasm by the wildest demonstrations of applacer. On the 4th inst. the democracy or Sun Francisco turned out in a grand torchlight possess sion, during the progress of which the streets were thronged, and many buildings, both public and private, were brilliantly Eleminated. The vote of the State on the Presidential question, with the exception of two counties, Plumas and Colusi, footed up as fellows:- For Buchasan, \$1,925; for Pilmere, 35.113: for Fremont, 20.339. The Electors met in Sacramente on the 3d last, and cast their votes for James Bachanan, Sand appointed George Frantor, one of the Electors, to convey the vote to Washing ion. Mr. Freanor came passenger in the llimois. The great topic among the politicians was on the question of United States Senators, there being two to be chosen. The democrats have a majority in the Ligislature on joint ballot over both the other parties of forty-one, which will secure to that party the choice. Mesers. Gwie, Latham and Broderick were the persons most telked or as having the best chance. The general health of San Francisco was good; the city,

sought after. There is nothing of importance from Oregon. The accounts from Costa Rica and Nicaragus confirm our previous intelligence as to the critical position of Gen. Walker. Besides this, they show that the leaders of the allies have set their minds on seizing, if possible, the transit route. According to the reports of the Costa Rican commanders, there had peen very severe fighting in Nicaragua. A number of descriers from Walker's force at Virgin Bay had arrived at Punta Arenas, who said that they dreaded the vengcance of the native Nicaraguans more than they did the hostility of the Costa Ricans. Gen Jeres continued in the Costa Rican service. Eight hundred Guatemalan troops were at Managus on the 17th oit. A passenger by the Illinois reports that a small coaster arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th inst. from Graytown, with the news that the British mail steamer Dee was at the latter port on the 15th, awaiting the Costa Rica mail, which, it was said, had been intercepted by Walker's forces at the mouth of the Secaguipa river. The advices from Granada and Virgin Bay are no later than that received at this port by the steamer Tennessee.

as well as the State, appeared to be in a thriving

condition, and real estate was on the rise and much

Private advices from Carthagena, dated Nov. 23, assert that the British blockade of the ports of New Granada would go into effect soon after Admiral Bruce, with three vessels of war, had arrived at Panama, and it was said the British intended to establish a naval depot at that point if practicable. The Bogata papers were entaged at Minister Bow-lin's report. Hon. Mr. Morse was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Begata. The officers and crew of the aloop of war St. Mary's had been relieved by the arrival of the recruits sent out by the Wabash. Their departure was much regretted at Panama. The railroad was in good condition.

From Australia we learn that the Victoria Colony elections were proceeding, and a healthy public spirit was displayed against government influence The Covernor of South Australia had gone a tour of two thousand miles from the capital, in order to recommend a tariff union between Victoria and South Australia. A submarine telegraph caple, to Sydney, the Cowper Cabinet had resigned, and Mr. Parker had formed a new one. The gold mines yielded largely. In Melbourne, on the 10th of Orto-

ber, 4,982 cances were entered for shipment. The

Accounts from Chile announce the completion of the Cabinet. The new war steamer Esmeraid: had arrived from England. The work on the Santia to Railroad was progresing ra idly. In Peru, General Castilla was in a very critical positio: R v-lution prevailed throughout the Southern provinces and two of the national vessels had declared for the insurgents. Castilla was about to sak for extraordipary powers from the Convention. Bolivia and Ecuador were quiet. Nothing of importance had

transpired in either republic.
From Honolulu we learn that the charter of th Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company had been can-celled, on the ground that the directors had not provided the number and style of vessels which they engaged to do. Business was very dull. Fifteen whalers, with half a million dollars worth of cil and bone, had arrived in the six months previous to the 8th of November. Exchange on the United States ruled at eight to ten per cent.

The news from Jamaica is unimportant. Henry H. Sherley, member of Assembly, had died at Spanish Town. The Legislature had passed the Industrial Immigration bill.

At Demarara wet weather had interfered to some extent with the gathering of the sugar crop. The expects of sugar during the two weeks preceding lovember 25, reached 3,649 hhds., 259 tierces, 68 half tierces, 1,771 bhis and 350 bags. Freights had risen from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for sugar, and from 2d. to

We have advices from the city of Mexico to the tth inst two days later. There is no news. On the 26th alt., according to official returns, the sales of church property had amounted to \$17,277,833.

Our correspondent at Madrid, writing under date of the 6th inst., states that Gen. Coucha had been removed from the governorship of Cuba, and that Gen. Urbistondo, Minister of War, would probably re-

ceive the appointment.

The Saturday afternoon Altany express train on the Harlem Railroad met with a sectour accident yesterday morning, near Turner's Station, by the eaking of a rail, which threw the train from the track, injuring the conductor and eight or ten

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week coding 26th inst., amounted to \$604,333.

The cotton market continued firm Saturday, with sales of about 3,000 bales. The flour market was nt change of moment, while sales of State and Western were moderate. Southern brands were in good request, and prices firm. Wheat was sold to a limited extent at \$1.75 for common white Southern and Genesce for city milling, and Canada white at \$1.78; red Western at \$1.59 a \$1.60 and Chicago spring \$1 40 a \$1 42. Corn was dull and inactive, with moderate sules at 6% a 71c. for Western mixed, and 74c. a 75c. for yellow and white South-ern. Pork was more active and firmer; new moss sold on the spot and to arrive, at \$20, and old do. at \$19 37] a \$19 59. Sugars were firm, with moderate transactions. About 400 hhds. were sold at rates stated in another column. Coffee was steady, but quiet. Preights were steady, with a fair a nount offering. To Liverpool cotton was taken at 3-16d. a 7-32d.; flour at 2s. and grain at 6jd. a 6jd. in bulk and bags.

sion-1 Royal Scheme for Spoils and

lease of fourteen years expired, we believe, last Saturday; and the power of the Patent Office being exhausted, the holders of this gigantic monopoly are moving heaven and earth to get Congress a third lease of fourteen years. A few facts and figures concerning this patent case will show to our readers-including, perhaps, some incredulous members of Congress—the enermity of the taxation of this monopoly upon the mechanical industry of the country and the pockets of the people at large.

This patent is of a machine for planing boards. and has been secured to the exclusive benefit of the parties concerned by two grants from the Patent Office, running through the long period of twenty-eight years. During all this period, the United States has been subject to a heavy bounty to the patentees. And when we consider that this pluning machine bours about the same comparison to the old system of planing boards by hand, that one of Boe's fast priotic. presers begre to the primitive machine in U. Patent Office upon which Dr. Frankija work d as a journeyman; and when we consider the vast amount of planed boards annually consumed throughout this country is buildings, ships, steamboats, &c., we row form some vague approximation to the tremendous profits of this patrat monopoly: nor, in this connection, will the render be surprised at the figures and facts

We understand that the appregate gross receipts from this patent monopoly, during the tachty-eight years of its existence, have not been less than one hundred millions of delicer; and that the clear profits to the patentnes und their assigns have been fully up to the mark of ten millions of pocket money. One would supis a fair remuneration to inventors for their inventions, in the exclusive right, for a limited period, to sell the same, had been fully and most liberally secompilshed in this Woodworth care, and that now, the people, having paid the princely price of a hundred millions for the machine, were clearly cotitled to its use, free of taxation or bounty, from this time, benceforth and forever. The holders of this gold miss, however, entertain altogether a different opinion. They naturally enough want another lease of fourteen years; and if a portion of the car profits which they have drawn from the people will result in convincing a majority of both houses of Congress of the justice and expediency of another lease, they will get it-that's all.

The company's tocaus and appliances before Congress are immense, and a splendid option may be justified in view of a leave which will give them for fourteen years a clean cush account of from three to tive millions per assum. They have already spent some seventy thousand dollars among the members and the lobby of the present Congress for this extension; and they have a confingent lobby fund in reserve of two hundred and fifty thousand, with resources to enlarge it to five hundred thousand, if called for. W. H. Seward is the counsel and advocate, manager and godfather of this extortionate concern in the Senate and before the courts. His professional fees in this capacity have enabled him to set up the liquor business in Arburn, (common whiskey six cents a pint) and with the success of this patent extension, we should not be surprised if Mr. Seward were in a year or two to establish a wholesale distillery or a mammoth liquor importing home in New York. This Woodworth Company give con iderable employment here and there to lawyers, in suits against parties infringing, or charged with infringing, this planing patent. In this way a certain Mr. Bushwell was oru-hed, and one Beardsley-gentlemen whose purses were not long enough to compete at law

Seward in the Senate we of course bet down to his well known patriotism, especially where any project of spoils and plunder is concerned.

In the House we understand that this mo ly have secured and retained one hundred and six members sure (106); and that the company's policy is the simple plan of asking a man his price and giving it to him. Among the lobby leaders in this department we suspect that our cotemporaries, Webb of the Courier, Weed of the Albany Journal, and Simonton, and perhaps Wesley & Co. of the New York Times, have each a very long finger in the pie, and are all of the opinion that the company concerned have been very shabbily treated in the expenses and troubles resulting from the tardiness of Congress in coming to their relief to save them from tarvation. A Mr. James G. Wilson, of New York, is, we believe, the principal owner of the patent now, while Mr. W. W. Woodworth, of Yonkers, receives a lobby fee of eight thousand ollars a session, and fifty dollars a week travelling expenses.

These details all serve to illustrate, to some xtent, the enormous profits of this Woodworth atent, the heavy tax which for upwards of twenty-five years it has inflicted upon the country, and the princely cash resources with which the company are thus enabled to operate upon Congrees and the lobby for another extension. The first thing required in the House is a committee of investigation upon all these monster patent cases in the lump, with power to send for persons and papers Such a committee in the Colt patent case was followed by the best results and the most valuable discoveries. Let us have, then, just such another committee on this Woodworth patent application, and of men who are unbought and can't be sold, and we verily believe that it will result in saving millions of money to the mechanical industry of the country. A special committee! Bribery and corruption are afoot. Give us a special patent extension investigating committee. In behalf of the people, we call for the committee.

The World's Doings in 1856.

We publish this morning a carefully compiled enropology of the important events that have taken place all over the world, excepting in our own country, during the year which is now touching on its last moments. The chronology of the United States forms a separate article, which will be published by us in a day or two.

The year 1856 has not been so prolific in great events, calculated to excite the mind and impress the imagination, as its immediate predeces or was. That was signalized by the existence of a war in which the interests of all, and the forces of many, of the European governments were en-The siege of Sebastopol is, of itself, sufficient to transmit to the latest posterity an ineffaceable record of 1855. This year, thank God, has no such terrible record impressed upon it. Its victories are those of peace and of progress-not of war. The arts and sciences, instead of being made subservient to the destruction or armies, fleets and cities, have been pursuing a more legitimate course. Railroads have been projected or opened in Spain, Italy, Russia, South America and Australia. The electric telegraph has been comenting nations in bonds of mutual advantage. Steamship communications have been extended throughout all oceans and seas. Among the most important of such extensions is the inauguration of a line of steamers between England and Australia. But greatest and most wonderful of all the projects of the year, is that which within the next twelve mouths will result in connecting Europe and America by a submarine telegraph. These are some of the victories of peace; and well has it been said that they are more renowned

than those of war. And yet, although the civilized nations of the free from rumors and menaces of war. The Peace Conference at Paris performed its work in a slovenly manner, and left the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents questions to keep alive apprehensions of a repewal of hostilities. The royal obstinacy of the King of Naples bid fair at one time to bring down about his ears the thundering fleets of England and France; but that would have involved, probably, another struggle with Russia and so the Alifes contented themselves with remonstrances and menaces.

A monarchical insurrection in the Canton of Neufchatel threatened to place the Swiss Confederacy in hostile attitude to the King of Prussia; and the danger is not altogether averted yet. But the European governments are for the most part under bonds to keep the peace towards each other, for war might bring revolution in ics train, and revolution might sweep away forever all vestiges of the present political order of things. And therefore it is that such extreme solicitude to not drive matters to extremities is evinced on all hands.

The United States themselves have not been altogether free from disturbing and dangerous questions vie-a-cia of European governments With England we have had the delicate and difficult questions of Central America and of the Crimean collistments to settle. The first appears to have been quietly resolved by the treaty effected with Mr. Dallas, and now before the Se nate for ratification, in combination with that other treaty between England and Honduras, in which the former retrocedes the Rustan Islands and virtually abrogates its fictitious Mosquito

The entistment question was resolved by the dismissal by our government of the British Minister and Consuls implicated; and so far as the English government was concerned, it simply retaliated by the investiture of Mr. Crampton with the Order of the Bath, the appointment of the dismissed Consuls to other official posts, and the deciming since then to send a Minister to Washington. With the Danish government we have ad some trouble in reference to the Sound dues; but the crisis has been postponed by the exten-sion of the trenty to 14th June, 1857. With the Hanoverian government a like question has arisen in reference to the Stade dues collected on the Eiber but no definite action has yet been taken or resolved on. These are the only clouds that have—throughout the year-crossed our political borizon, coming from the European

Neither have we been entirely free from difficulties in our connexion with some of the South and Central American republics. The Walker expedition to Nicaragua has resulted in allying against it the governments of all the Central Apartean States and of many of the South American, and protests and remonstrances have been forwarded to our government on ac-count of its reception of the Padre Vijil as Minister from Nicaragua. Besides this, we have a pending correspondence with New Graneda on the subject of a massacre of American citizens at with this rival monopoly. The services of Mr. | Panerra, in April last, and a contemplated in-

see of toll on our mail matter croming the Isthmus. Of course both these matters will be settled by diplomatic means; but it is not so cer-tain that the Walker affair will not eventually complicate us.

Mexico has had her usual experience of revolutions in her territory. The year 1855 found the dictator, Santa Anna, once more an exile, and Comonfort, one of the leaders of the movement against him, Provisional President. The government of the latter has, in imitation of Spain, pass ed a law forbidding the church communities to bold real estate, and permitting their tenants to become proprietors in fee, by the payment of a certain capitalization of their rent. This law, well received by the people, has placed the church in antagonism to the government, and revolutions in various parts of the republic have been the consequence. The government however, seems for so far to have triumphed over the revolutionists. Mexico has also been menaced by Spain and England, in connection with certain bonds and claims. Spain prepared an armada to invade Mexico; but, on learning that Mexico, in conjunction with persons in the United States, was preparing a retaliatory expedition against Cuba, she has abandoned the project. The British matter has been amicably adjusted.

There have been, during the year, revolutions in Spain, Hayti, Peru and Sicily; severe earthquakes in India and Egypt; inundations, with terrible loss of life and property, in France and in the Punjaub; volcanic eruptions in the Molucca islands; colliery and gunpowder explosions in England and Candia; great fires and riots in China, and an unusual number of shiowrecks. Liberal ideas and toleration in religious matters have been considerably developed. The Sultan of Turkey, much to the offence of all good Mussulmen, has attended balls given by the French and English ambassadors; the services of Protestant and Catholic churches have been permitted in Constantinople, and the unconditional equality of Christians in Turkey has been proclair the Czar has permitted the Pope to appoin Roman Catholic Bishops in St. Petersburg and Warsaw; the Eoglish Ministry has favored the inauguration of a Peerage for life system, and of an abolition of the Jewish Disabilities bill. and Irish and English political exiles have had un-

conditional pardons extended to them. The year has been signalized by many interesting and important events: among them, the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris; the birth of an heir to the French throne-the King of Algiers; the coronation in Moscow of the Emperor Alexander of Russia; the opening of the first Parliament at Capetown, in the Cape of Good Hope; the bolding of a free trade Congress in Brussels; the arrival at Liverpool of the chooner Dean Richmond from Chicago; the annexation of the kingdom of Oude to the British empire in India; a British expedition against Persia; the commencement of a considerable Irish emigration to South America; the destruction of the city of Granada, in Nicaragua, by General Walker; and extensive forgeries and defalcations in Paris, London and New York. Altogether, the year 1856 has had its full share of memorable events. Let us flatter ourselves with the hope that the good preponderate over

the bad. Amen! THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.—The intelligence by the Europa, which arrived on Saturday, contains two or three points of interest, and, as it may turn out, of considerable importance. england, as before stated, has consented to the meeting of the Paris Conference, which is probably in session at the present moment. The Conference is summoned by a Russian memoran dum in relation to the Island of Serpents, which Russia claims, on the ground that it was in her possession before the war, and that, as the Convention of Paris did not take it fro a right to keep it after the war. Russia als claims the town of Bolgrad. Both these points are matters of primary importance, because it Russia wins there she may to some extent command the Danube, to insure the free navigation of which was one of the chief points in the

treaty. The British Cabinet was opposed to the reopening of negotiations upon the chief points settled by the Convention of Paris, but was willing to meet in conference, to settle secondary points, according to previous agreement. It appears now that England has been obliged to consent to the request of Russia, and the result so far may be viewed in the light of a continental victory over Great Britain. To insure any real benefit from this temporary advantage-more than the time gained, which is a principal object in diplomacy-Russia must have a majority in the Conference-a matter that is in doubt as vet.

The attention of the French government is evidently turned particularly towards the Principalities, and several pamphlets have appeared in Paris, doubtless with the imperial sanction, suggesting plans for the organization and government of the territory so long in dispute. One of these brochures advocates the appointment of Marshal Pelissier, Grand Duke of Roumania, and uniting the Principalities under his government. The Journal des Débats, which is presumed to speak the sentiments of the government, unless the articles are disavowed, is in favor of this suggestion. The Dibats says, with an ill-assumed air of generosity, that, were Lord Ragian alive, it would be proper to divide the honors by making him Grand Duke of Moidavia, and Pelissier Grand Duke of Wallachia, but as Lord Raglan is dead, the French cos ? mander should monopolize all the spoils. The idea of the D.bate, that there are no living Englishmen who deserve marked reward for eminent services in the Crimea, is excessively egotistic and particularly French. We do not think that the diplomats of Downing street will be apt to look at the matter in the same light ; and if it is seriously pressed, we may look for bad feeling between France and England, with a train of attendant circumstances that may disturb the peace of Europe.

MAGNIFICENT PLAN FOR MORE CITY SPOILS AND TAXATION .- Our city reformers of the Courier, after rummaging through the municipal history of New York from the days of Peter Stuyvesant to the rigime of Mayor Wood, come to the conclusion that all our precedents in city charters, &c., "point to one legitimate head-if not appointed directly by the State, at least bound to co-operate with an Executive Board. which should be thus appointed with full power and authority to control all the subordinate departments under him, and to an elective council to advise with, originate, prepare and perfect ordinances and other papers for the signature of the Executive."

"An Executive Board!" What a splendid idea! what a magnificent arrangement for spoils and plunder! "An Executive Board !" to come down

from Albany to supervise our city authorities and tell them what to do! Create that Board, and it will be as profitable to belong to it as to the Woodworth Patent Company or the Pacific railroad conspiracy. But should this "Executive Board" be established, we shall object to the appointment of Gen. Webb as a member. He has already irons enough in the fire for the spoils. The "moral insanity" of Wall street is continually breaking out in some new place.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA .- The Illinois arrived yesterday morning with \$1,671 569 in gold. This the last receipt we shall have this year, and we accordingly give our table of gold arrivals for the year. It is as follows:-

ARRIVALS OF GOLD DURING 1856.

Steamers.	Route.	Arrival	Day of Sailing	Pan'e Days	Amount of Specie.
Northern Light	.   Nienragus	Jan. 12	Dec 20	23 1	\$677.70
Empire City		Jun. 13	Dec. 20	24	1.189 36
Hear of the West		Jan. 29	Jan. 5	24	843,41
George Law			Jan. 5	25	881 00
Northern Light	. Nicaragua		Jan 21	23	247.8
St Lou	. Panama	Feb. 14		24	1,023 03
Ilinois	Panama	Feb. 27		22	1,140.2
lar of the Wee	L Nicaregua			23	329,50
Northern Light				22	272,58
Bronge Law	. Panama		Feb 20		1.219 2
Dinow	Panama	Mo'b 27			1,261,2
star of the West		4 p'1 2	M'ob &		40.47
leorge Law			M'ch 20		1,458,50
Dir oit		AP'I &		25	1,860,1
seorge Law		May 16		25	1 687 9
Iltpois		May 26			1.791,1
rorge Law			May 21	23	1 951.7
Ilipois			June 5		2.270,8
corge Law			June 20	24	1.705.3
hizaba			June 21		86.4
Illinois			July 6	23	1,649 8
Ariel			July 21		1,478,8
·linois		Aug. 29			1,465 1
secree Law			AUE 20		1,607,6
linoie		Sept. 27			1.867,1
Seorge Law		Oct. 12			1,686 0
OYAS			Bept 20		154.5
Olinois			Oct. 6	22	1,681 9
Pipois	Panama.	Nov. 13			1.626,5
leorge Law			Nov. 5		1,830,2
ennragee			Nov. 20		1,599,60
Dinois			Nov. 20		266,8
TABOLE	Panama.	Dec. 28	Dec. 5	24	1,671.50

From this table it will be seen that the receipts for 1856 showed a slight falling off-nearly a million and a half-from 1855. Still the regularity of the shipments cannot fail to excite, admiration. Probably no staple of the Atlantic States affords so regular a yield as the gold of California. We may calculate on thirty-eight to thirty-nine millions for 1857 with very little

THE LATEST NEWS

romises to be larger than ever.

prospect of error: while the yield from Australia

BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

The New Orleans mail of Saturday and Sunday last has

Texas dates to the 18th, have been received

The brig Lamartine, from New York, arrived at New

A man named E. B. Harris had attempted the murder of Christian Roselius, an eminest lawyer of New Orleans, and afterwards committed suicide. He was supposed to

Sales to-day 1,000 bales at Yesterday

f Fert Bamilton.
It appears that yesterday morning he conveyed Mrs. Mat to church in Brooklyn, and returned without her, ahe reached the Dutch reformed church, in Gowanus he saw a man standing in front. Entering into conversa-tion, he invited him to take a ride. The stranger got into the vehicle, and rode for half a mile, when he drew out a pietol and shot Cannon in the back of the head, killing him instantly. seed the ferry and proceeded to Jersey thty. There he do negotiated with a livery stable keepfur for a saddle nexchange for the wagon, shortly after which offices flush, of the highit ward (Brooklyn) police, came up and took him took

The Unfortunate Accident in Brooklyn

Correspondence Between Hon. Alexander H
htephens, M. C. from the alghth District of
Georgia, and Hon. H. E. alli, one of the
Georgia Fillmore Presidential Electors.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Santnet.]

LITER FROM MR. HILL.

LAGRANG, Ga., Dec. 18, 1856.

I have this morning read the "card" of Hon. Alexan
der H. Stephens, dated at Wastington city, Dec. 12, an
published in the Constitutionatics of yesterday. It shal
be answered as its merits demand. The correspondence
between Mr. Stephens and myself, so far as any purpose
of mine was concerned, was not unleaded for publication
but as Mr. S. has alluded to tun his card, and, as an in
spection will show, has given it a laise version, it is proper that the public should see the whole of it, and they
emitry indement." I send it to yeu with this. Mr. Ste
phers Brat made an issue of veracity in his letter of Out
\$1, about going to Exbert I sauted the facts on this subject in my letter of Nov 6, and gave it as my opinion tha
hir. S. would not detry the 1sous there stated. He doe
not do it—be dure not do it—but he goes on to say tha
the letter ancunds "with the grossest perversion of trul
upon matters residing to bituset," and then, without
single specification, discusses this branch of the controversy, by anying they are of "no great weight in Item
selves;" &c., and was a very "immatorial quetion," &c.

It is well for him that he abandoned this save. He

solves: 'Acc.

It is well for him that he abandoned the made it, but soon found it was a ridicutous removifying defeat, and every position assum relation to it, faine either to issue or the which he sought to make, and kno en to his which he sought to make, and kno en to his

It is well for him that he abandoned this same. He made it, but son found it was a ridiculous retreat from mortifying defeat, and every position assumed by him is relation to it, false either in letter or the impression which he acught to make, and kno wn to him to be false because he is compelled to know my statement is correct, and can now he proven by distuterested gentlement if he dared to deny it, and apocity what he denied (Since writing this portion of this article, I have received another letter from a highly respectable gentlement whose name, with many others, can be givan if desired in which he says:—"! read your published letter to life Stephens, (Nov. 5.) stating the facts in the case leistive your going to Electro to twisting the facts in the case leistive your going to Electro or to washington; every time to which I think you coule substantiate. If necessary, by a least twenty witt ceases, myself among the number.")

Now, I will prove, that with more of wounded priditional near of his position, and made more palpable the mean ness of his nature and oi-position.

In his letter of the 12th lossant, he alludes to want he calls "a subject of a much higher grade," and that was the following language, which he says was communicated bim as used by me at thousens and Augusta.—"That had charged them (Meseus foombs and Stephens,) with that go bettered the whig party, and having stated to wards it worse than Judae Iscariot—for though he be trayed his master, yet he did not abuse him afterwards—that he had thundered this in tour cars and they had bettered the mean mean of the provent was a subject of the man fact was an advent worse the subject of the provent of the prov